SERI AL WHER TARRESPORT AND THE TARRESPORT OF THE LEGS.

New York Daily Tribane EUROPE.

BY THE FULTON'S MAILS.

The United States Mail steamer Fulton arrived here a Sociock sestertay afternoon. Her news had been astinpated by the Newfoundland telegraph. The folhang extracts from the London journals will, however, be found interesting:

RUSSIA.

THE EMANCIPATION QUESTION.

Much attention has been attracted by the recent pubsection of a work of the Chamberlair, Count Severin ves Kruski, bearing the title Sprama Word-onica, which means "Affairs of the Possants." The estire werk, which is properly a collection of the essays of Polish writers of all times relating to the affairs of the serie, is to comprise four large volumes, and the editor proposes in them to elucidate the problem how the fortune of the prasants in Poland, who origisally were proprietors and independent of the nobility, has grown more unhappy with the decrease of regal power and the growing influence of the nobles, until the passante at length were completely despoiled of their property and independence and became mere tenaste in socage, upon whom were imposed not only all the work of the estates, but also all the public taxes and imposts, and whose condition has nowhere been sadder than in Poland. Count Kruski calls the kingdom the greatest protection of the pessants, and regards as the fairest solution of the matter, as well for he demands of the future as for the relations of the present, the endowment of property, which he styles a recovery of property" on the side of the peasants. and the " Equidation of a great debt" on the part of

SANITARY CONDITION OF THE EMPIRE.

the robility.

St. Petersaung, June 10, 1858. The Imperial Ministry of the Interior has published areport on the Sanitary Condition of the People and the doings of the civil hospitals of the Empire during the year 1856, which is interesting not only for physicians but also for statesmen, particularly stastificians. It is published in both the Russian and German languages. The hospitals in Poland, Finland and St. Pe tereburg (excepting the hospital for common laborers) are not contained in this report. In all the civil hos-pitals there were in 1856 312,423 sick persons treated. of whom 260,618 recovered, and 31,995 died. Compared with 1855 the number of sick was one-tenth smaller; the relative number of deaths was I to 9.8; in 1855 it was I to 8.5. In the individual hospitals the prepertion of deaths was 1 to 4.3 and 1 to 2.3. It appears most unfavorably in the two departments of the St. Petersburg hospital for common workmen, 1 to 4.3; and in the Astrakhan Governmental Hospital, 1 to 5.2. It is most favorable in the hospitals at Wilna (1 to 20.2), at Perm and Samara (1 to 21.6), at Vistka (1 20.7), at Simbitosk and Petrozavodsk (1 to 22.6), at Orenburg (1 to 23). The greater the distance of place from recent scene of war, the smaller the number of epidemic diseases that visited it, and the milder the form of the disease, even though this became an epidenic. The only exceptions in this respect were the St Petersburg Government and the districts bordering The typhus fever manifested itself very extensively and in part very malignantly. The mortality by that disease in Sympheropol amounted to 1 to 3.7 and in Astrakhan of 100 attacked 36 died. Next to the typhus the cholera claimed that year numerous victime, particularly in St. Petersburg, whence, in fact, it has never disappeared since 1848; and the proportion of deaths was 52 to 100, while in Nishni Novgorod it amounted to 60 to 100, and in Samara to 71 to 100. Smallpox visited the eastern half of the empire, mostly while Siberia remained entirely free from it. The mortality was very varying, and fluctuated between 6 and 50 per cent, which latter was the proportion in Astrakhan. The same proportion was observed at Nahni Novgored and Kalooga. Disease of the throat and larynx attained in some governments the importace of epidemics, particularly in Kovno, Podolia and Grodno, where the mortality varied from 28.5 to 45.4

ABOLITION OF GRADATIONS OF RANK.

percent. Of the aggregate number of patients treated is the civil hospitals 269,617 were men. 36,955 women.

Correspondence of the Augsburger Allgemeine Zeitung. POLISH FRONTIER, June 16, 1858. The Russian Government pursues its course vigor-cusly toward wholesome reforms, and does not shrinks from laying hold of some old established institutions, the injuriousness of which is undeniable, but which bave taken so deep root in the people that even the despetism of the Emperor Nicholas did not dare to meddle with them. To these institutions belongs especially the Tshin, or gradation of rank among the public officials, which may be regarded as one of the prizcipal causes of the degeneracy of that portion of the community. It is known that Nicholas had an intention of abolishing Tskin in the Russian Empire, but that he speedily abandoned the plan when he became fully aware of the difficulties that lay in his way, and the decided opposition of the entire body of officials of every grade. The present Emperor shrinks from no seh obstacles, and with all his natural mildness of thracter, is unyielding when there is a reform to be enied out which he considers timely and necessary. Reacts, however, always with the requisite tact and castien. He has noticed that the injurious gradation of mak in Poland, where it has only existed about twenty-five years, was not by far so deply rooted as in Russia proper, so that only those efficials holding the highest ranks would be able to make any noticeable opposition to the plan of abolishment. The monarch has accordingly decided to begin the abolishment of Takin in Poland, and to let Russia follow after a while, and moreover to abolish the entire institution from bottom to trp. For this purpose a committee has already met in Warsaw to pupose a committee has already met in Propage a plan for the accomplishment of this purpose. The reformation of the condition of the officials in that laid will thus serve to introduce like reforms in the whole empire. Everybody is watching whether the important work will actually be carried out. The Em-

GREAT BRITAIN.

Emperor subscribes 14,000 roubles yearly.

Peter has given his sanction to a plan for the erection of a bridge across the Vistula at Warsaw. There is

to be a powerful fortress at each end of it. An Acad-

demy of Music is also so be established, to which the

GREAT FIRE AT THE LONDON DOCK.

About noon yesterday a most destructive fire broke out in the London Dock. The fire raged for several hour, accompanied by tremendous explosions, and one man has lest his life.

The London Dock, as probably most of our readers may be aware, is one of the largest on the banks of the inver. It simost adjunt St. Katharine's, and extends through Wapping and Shadwell to Ratchiff. On the routh side of the principal basin, between the Hemminge and Wapping river entrance, stand what are known as the South Stack Warehouses, a range of bick buildings of considerable length and dept, five stories high. Although termed one warehouse, it has numerous divisions, being separated by three feet party walls, with a communication through every floor by decreasys protected by iron gates. The whole of these were crammed with merchandize of various descriptions to the value of between £2,000,000 and £3,000,000, the property of brokers and merchands and it was the fact of this rich store being in danger had added to the excitement when the news of the ruthreak became knows.

It was about ten minutes to 12 when the discovery ment of presence is being done in the dock. To valebouses and loop-holes were open, and gangs of abouts were buckly employed on the different floors,

when a cry was raised that the top floor of the division warehouse, between what were called the 36 and 32 loopholes, in the center of the South Stack, was on fire. On looking up, smoke was seen faintly issuing from the windows, and a number of laborers ran up with buckets of water, conceiving that they would have little difficulty in quenching it. On reaching the fourth floor, they found to their astonishment, that the floor above them was completely in flames, and the fine rapidly descending. Intelligence of the fact instantly spread through the dock, and the dock police and fire brigade immediately repaired to the spot with their land and two floating engines, butsome delay was end untered in consequence of the crowded state of the quay and roadway between the warshouse and brain and the shipping that were lying alongside the South quay. Several lengths of hose and branches were and the shipping that were lying alongside the South quay. Several lengths of hose and branches were laid on to different fire-cocks, and the firshen and laborers, of whom there were a vast number, exerted themselves to their utmost in enterpring to check laid on to different fire-codes, and the instead alaborers, of whom there were a vast number, exerted themselves to their utmost in enleavoring to check the progress of the configuration. In the mean time it had gained prodigiously. Descending to the lower floors (each of which was 120 by 50 feet, and where we inderstand were stored hundreds of time of jute, being, oil, tailow and rice, sugar in bags, cheets and begebeads, spaces, dyes, salipater, and many other artifiles) its progress was fisted and terrific, and the heavy clouds of black smoke wich rose from all parts completely darkened the river and neighborhood. This gave a speedy intimation of the outbreak to the metropolis around. Mr. Braidwood, the Director of the London Fire Brigade, reached the dock very promptly with his powerful force of men and landergines, his chief officers, Fogo, Henderson and Brigges, accompanying him. On reaching the dock they experienced almost the same difficulty as the dock people in approaching the warehouse. The powerful Bridges, accompanying him. On feaching the dook they experienced almost the same difficulty as the dock people in approaching the warehouse. The powerful steam floating engines of the brigade, stationed in the Thames, very opportunely arrived. They were hauled into the Wapping basin, and brought to the edge of the South quay, along which the hose was laid, and by means of connecting joints additional hose were added, some taken on to the roofs of the adjoining divisions, others into the floor, while the main jets were directed into the burning division. Although an immense mass of water was being thrown from some 20 brarches—those of the dock and brigade some 20 brarches-those of the dock and brigad floating engines alone throwing from 15 to 16 tuns per minute—the flames advanced and seemed to apread

minute—the flames advanced and seemed to spread with redoubled fury. By I c'clock the whole of the floors of the division were involved in one general blaze, each window and loophole emitting overwhel ning clouds of the densest black sincks. Slight rumbling explosions within the immence area were now heard, evidently resulting from the ignition of some inflammable combustible.

As already stated, among the goods in the building was saltpater, said to be in bags, the exact quantity. As afready stated, a nong the geometric bandon, was saltpeter, said to be in bags; the exact quantity, however, no one seemed to know, or the exact place where it was stowed. That there must have been a large stock was evident to have produced such a fear-

About 20 minutes past 1 a very loud explosion took place, succeeded by another, if anything of a heavier character. It was apparent from the excited state of the dock work people that a greater explosion was dreaded. A cry was raised. "Run! it's the saltpeter." The sudden expansion of a vivid white hame from the division which proceeded the shocks confirmed in a measure their fears. A general movement of all near and along the quays had just commenced, when three tremendous explosions occurred. The effect was appalling. An immense sheet of fire shot aimost half-way across the basin, and the heavy concussion that About 20 minutes past 1 a very loud explosion took way across the basin, and the heavy concussion that shock the earth led to a belief that the whole range of way across the basin, and the heavy contested that shock the earth led to a belief that the whole range of the South Stack was coming down. The center division was plown to atoms. The front and back walls, of great thickness, iwere thrown outward and fell—that at the rear on some abed stores near the Wapping basin. Every one was panie-stricken at the moment, and the rush to escape was almost beyond description. It is asserted that one or more laborers perished beneath the walls as they were blown out, but it will be impossible to make a search for some time. A number of men were injured by falling bricks, but none, we are happy to ray, teniously. The person who lost his life, as above stated, was one of the warehouse-keepers, who died in the act of taking a cup of tea and some elight refreshment, after, as he thought the worst was over. Whether his death was caused by excitement, apoplesy, or cokining has not been ascertained. Tae construction among the shipping on the explosions taking place was almost as great as on land. Those alongside the South-quay were hauled out into the basia, and we did not hear of any of them sustaining any material damage.

damage.

As soon as the excitement consequent on the explosion had somewhat subsided, and the men were reasured that no further danger was to be apprehended, they recumed working at the engines. It was thought that the shock might have had some effect in aiding them to check the fire—at least in decreasing it. It, them to check the fire—at least in decreasing it. It, however, had a contrary tendency, for the explosion had forced in the division walls, and the goods on the different floors of the adjoining warehouses were quickly in flames. For hours the firemen warked with unflagging energy, ably directed by their Superintendent, Mr. Braidwood; Mr. Chandler, the Secretary of the London Dock Company; Mr. Randall, the Superintendent; Mr. Place; Capt. Maitland, Dockmaster; and Mr. Clements, Superintendent of Police, all being present and tendering their best advice and service.

all being present and tendering their best advice and revice.

It was not till near 6 o'clock that the fire was arrested. The brigade had succeeded in preventing i from penetrating to the remaining divisions of the stack warehouses. The fire had got hold of a fourth division, and the upper floors and roofs were destroyed, but hopes were entertained that the lower part might be saved. The body of fire that still remained was very great, the smoke that poured forth from the division on the other side of the gap ending to an impression that the flames had reached that portion of the range. That, however, was erroneous.

As regards the extent of the fire, it is far greater than that which recently took place at St. Katherine's. We were informed by Mr. Chandler, the Secretary, that three divisions of the warehouses were destroyed. In addition to that there was the damage to the fourth. We were informed by Mr. Chandler, the Secretary, that three divisions of the warehouses were destroyed. In addition to that there was the damage to the fourth, and considerable injury by water to the contents of the floors of the adjoining division. The Company's officers took every precaution to lessen the destruction of property, and numerous gangs of laborers were employed in removing hundreds of tune of merchandise from the floors of warehouses near. The total loss must, however, be very great; some accounts compute it at upwards of £150,000. The warehouses are cavered by several large insurances, effected in almost every fire office in the kingdom, and the merchandise was protected by floating policies.

The origin of this disastrous outbreak had occasioned considerable anxiety. Many reports are current. Among other surmices, it is thought that it might have arisen from laborers smoking, although strictly forbidden, or from lucifers, which it is known they carry about them, falling out of their pockets. The whole affair, however, will undergo the strictest investigation by the Board of Directors.

ROYAL VISIT TO THE LEVIATHAN.

This great ship received the honor, yesterday, of a visit from Her Majesty and the Prince Consort, accompanied by the King of the Belgians and the other Imperial and Royal guests at present on a visit at this Court. The Royal party left Buckingham Palace shortly before 5 o'clock, and traveling by rood, reached the Victualing-Yard at Deptifyd in little more than half at hour. Here Her Majesty was received by Capt. Buckle and the other officials of the establishment, by whom the Royal party were conducted to the landing jetty, scarcely honored by such an occurrence since Queen Edizabeth went to visit the ship of Sir Francis Drake from the same spot. The Royal party then entered the Admirally barge, and dropped down to the ship. Mr. Yates, the Secretary of the Company, and Captain Harrison awaited Her Majesty at the gaugway, on reaching which she was received by Mr. H. T. Hope and his co-directors. Sir Joseph Paxtor, M. P., the Hon. F. Berkeley, M. P., Mr. R. J. R. Campbell, M. P., Mr. Samuel Baker and Mr. St. George Burke. The deck of the ship not being yet laid on the iron framing, a platform had been constructed for the Royal party, extending her full length, slorg which they proceeded, Mr. Yates and Capt. Harrison explaining on their way the various arrangements and construction of the gigant'c vessel. After making the four of the deck. the Queen, accompanied by the Royal party, returned to the bows of the ship, where a dais had been elevated. On Mr. Yates apolegizing for the rude, unfinished state in which the ship appeared, Her Maiesty expressed her great. ROYAL VISIT TO THE LEVIATHAN. ogizing for the rude, ununished state in which the ship appeared, Her Majesty expressed her great admiration of the first idea of its construction. the ship appeared, Her Majesty expressed her great, admiration of the first idea of its construction, and her singular pleasure at seeing the successful manner in which the fabric of its structure had been so successfully brought nearly to completion. Her Majesty added with much graciousness had sae felt a warm interest in the ship as a monument of national naval enterprise, and she hoped that it would ever remain part of the mercantile navy of the country, an aspiration which the directors bastened to respond to by an assurance that, as Englishmen, they would take care that a ship bonored should never sail under a foreign flag. Her Majesty then intimated a wish to inspect the machinery, but the descent into the engine room being considered not sufficiently commodious, the royal party were invited to view the machinery from the hatchway. From this point Capt. Harrison explained all the gigantic mechanism by which the notion will be given and controlled. After remining here for more than a quarter of an hour, the royal party were conducted to the principal salcon in the fore part of the vessel, where an idea was conveyed of the abardam accommodations which the ship in its future arrangements will supply by temporary fittings for her Majesty's reception. The royal party remained on board nearly an hour, and before leaving the King of the Belgians united with her Majesty in a high compliment to the public spirit of the Directors, and was pleased to honor with his especial notice Mr. Yates, not only as the principal

mover in this grand undertaking, but also personally as having been one of the first Englishmen whom he had met in landing at Dover in 1816. The Royal party, on leaving the ship, were rowed back to the victualing-yard, experieucing on their way the common fate of all who now navigate the Thames between Batterea and Gravesend. Her Majesty was perforce compelled to hold her bouquet to her face, and the whole party were exceedingly pleased when they reached the shore. The Directors, in acknowledgment of the honor conferred by the Royal visit, have determined to ret aside the proceeds of the exhibition of the ship on Saturday next for the benefit of the Popular Hospital and the Dreadnought.

[London Times, June 20.

SCHOOLS OF COOKERY.

From The London Saturday Review. There are many symptoms of an improvement in the general conception of what the education of the poor ought to be. It is seen that the children of persons who have to fight all their lives long for a bare main-tenance must be taught only what they can retain after they have left school, and only what is of real use to them. But it is not very easy to carry this truth into practice. Teaching is dull work, and the resdicet relief is to teach what interests the teacher. Gifsed generally with lively and inquiring minds, and stimulated by the rivalry of a great educational system, the trained teachers like to continue the cultivation of their own intellects, and to hurry into new paths of knowledge. They wish to communicate what they acquire, and thus there is always the danger that the cleverer the teacher the less practical will be the teaching. For the the best remedy is to be found in the example and exhortation of persons whose education is so indisputably above that of the teachers that the teachers cannot refuse to listen when they hear the opinion ers cannot return to the simplest teaching is the beat. Reasoning will not persuade a teacher that it is better that the poor should learn to cook and to sew than to cram ancient history and physical geography. But when the teachers find ladies and gentlemen proclaiming this not only theoretically but practically, they have no choice but to follow where they are led.

have no choice but to follow where they are led.

Of all things that it is important that the poor should learn, cookery is the most difficult to find practical facilities for teaching. In the first place, the teacher does not know how to cook; secondly, there is no apparatus to cook with; thirdly, there is nothing to cook; and lastly, if there were food to cook, there is no means of disposing of the food, when cooked, so as to prevent a drain on the funds, which would soon shut up the school altogether. In a few instances, attempts, more or less successful, have been made to surmount these difficulties, but at present there is no prepared of any plan being arranged by which cooktempts, more or less successful, have been haste surmount these difficulties, but at present there is no prospect of any plan being arranged by which cookery can be widely taught as a branch of the general education of the poor. The day may come when this may be effected, but, meantime, if it cannot be managed that cookery shall be added to the subjects taught in national and other schools, it is possible to have small schools in which cookery shall be taught as the principal subject, and other bras ches of education shall be only the adjuncts. That this is possible has been shown by the experiment having been tried in an institution each blished for the purpose. This institution is for the present fixed at No. 90 Albany street. Its regulations have been carefully and prudently framed. It is under constant and intelligent superintendence, and although it is on a small scale, its working is very well worth the attention of all who are interested in practical education.

tical education.

The plan of the institution is this:—There is a cookehop or eating house in the front of the building, where whoever likes may dine cleanly and wholesomely for about tenpence. Half-a-crown is a great order, and it is recorded as a memorable fact in the annals of the establishment that three persons once spent half a guinea. The bulk of the cooking is therefore of a plain kind, and the demand for broth, soup, and joints, is increased by a system of order tickets which any one can purchase and present to deserving objects. And it is no small gain that the suffering and sick poor can be relieved so simply and effectually. If a poor person wants nourishment, and a visitor is willing to give what is wanted, it is very little use to offer money. What is a poor man with a tender stomach to do with a shilling? Probably he buys a tough steak or chop, and having burnt the outside, he eate it as well as he can, and is brought one step hearer the grave. But a shilling order for meat, excellently cooked, with an ample choice and perfect cleanness, is a very different thing, and doce some real good. But the institution has also its side of high art, and aspires beyond the elements. The friends of the institution give orders for made dishes when they happen to want them, and these orders are executed cheaply and creditably. Thus the first and greatest of the difficulties threatening such an establishment is over-come. There is a narket provided by which the food, The plan of the institution is this: -There is a cookto want them, and these orders are executed cheaply and creditably. Thus the first and greatest of the dificulties threatening such an establishment is overcome. There is a market provided by which the food, both of inferior and of superior quality, may be disposed of. Without this, the establishment would have to close its doors, but this first requisite having been secured, it remains to take the greatest possible advantage of the opportunity, and to instruct as many girls as possible. A matron superintends the establishment, and under her are an experienced cook and one assistant. The scholars are at present eight in number, four of whom attend in the morning, and four in the afternoon, except when some great occasion arises, and then they are all present. These girls are taken from the National School of the district, and in return for the instruction afforded them the school is taken from the National School of the district, and in return for the instruction afforded them the school is helped with a Government grant. Each set of eight temsins for a month, and then another set of eight succeeds. The first eight return when another month is expired, and so the instruction of the sixteen is carried on, until their cookery education is completed according to the views of their parents. If the girl is only meant to learn cookery in order to be useful at home, she soon leaves; but if it is intended that she should go into service, she stays on; and many parents. rents have continued their children at the Nati rents have continued their children at the National School much longer than they would have done, in order that the girls may become entitled to profit by the School of Cookery. The pupils from the National Schools are the only ones received gratis; but any one may profit by the system who chooses to pay a small fee. At first the girls are made simply to watch the cook; they then are allowed to try their hand, and gradually more and more is intrusted, to them, until they have learned all that the cook has to teach them. The establishment is a small one, and its efficiency much the greatly increased if it were transferred to The establishment is a small one, and its embedding might be greatly increased if it were transferred to larger premises, and to a more central situation. It might also easily be arranged that branches should be established in different parts of London. Of course even with a flourishing main institution, and a system of branches, the whole number of girls that ould possibly be instructed would be small. But that is always the case with institutions that are not of a national. sibly be instructed would be smail. But that is always the case with institutions that are not of a national, and, therefore, of a very unaspiring kind. In order to set on foot a plan which is meant to raise the poor, it is necessary to begin by doing the work thoroughly with a few favored individuals. And the greatest pains are taken that those who do benefit by the system may be thoroughly trained. It is a great point with the institution to ture out good servants from their school of cockery; and with this view the gale are made to do household and needle work, and to obey minutely the discipline imposed on them by the matrin. And the influence of the school may be expected to extend beyond those who are taught to cook within the walls. There is no reason why such an eswithin the walls. There is no reason why such an es-tablishment should not be connected with a training-school; and then those who there learned to cook would afterward disperse through the country, and

would afterward disperse through the country, and carry their knowledge of cookery with them. And in a nore direct way the success of a few such schools would be sure to tell on the general education of the country, because teachers would thus have constantly brought before them the direction in which those whom they recognize as in every way their superiors think that the education of the poor ought to be availed. A visitor to the establishment in Albany street may see how much valuable instruction the art of cookery supplies. The bearing of decent cookery on the health and happiness of the people is too obvious to need comment, and a child who is made practically to appreciate it, is being taught a most useful lesson, and one that may be suggestive throughout life of a thought and the proof of the will be supplied to the supplied of the su one that may be suggestive throughout life of a thousand means of doing good. How many of the evils of the poor might be prevented if they realized the power of man to combat physical maladies! Then, again, the girl that learns to cook has ner mental powers awakened in almost the same way as an artisan has who learns a trade. There is something for the hands to do in cooking, and the education of the hands is of the greatest service throughout life. But, above all, cookery inspires the young with the notion of an excellence that can be imitated and sought after, but can never be exhausted. It is impossible to see the faces of the scholars, as they watch the cook, and not read there a keen interest and a genuine admiration. read there a keen interest and a gesuine admiration. The excellence which is quite out of their own sphere is rarely appreciated by uneducated persons. They are dazzled, but not stimulated, by the great works of art which they may occasionally see. What really tells on their minds, awakene and develops their faculties, is the near and frequent contemplation of an excellence which is in their own line, which they can make an immediate practical effort to approach, now-ever distantly. There is a good deal of philosophy in a properly made pie crust; and any one who visits the Albany street establishment, and sees a little girl of twelve or thirteen (as he may see if he chooses to ask for the exhibition) take her dish and wash it, and put a little meat inside, and make, roll, and fix on the pasa little meat inside, and make, roll, and fix on the pac-try, and put the correct sort of little marks round the edge—all in a few minutes, while her countenance beams with an honest triumph—ary one who sees this will have the satisfaction of being convinced that here he has found one instance where the efforts of educational phisatheopiets have not been misdirected.

AFRICA.

MASSACRE AT A MISSIONARY STATION BY THE BOERS.

MASSACRE AT A MISSIONARY STATION BY THE BOERS.

A deplorable and bloody war has at last broken out between the Free State and the Basuta nation. The alleged cause of the war is the interminable boundary question, which Sir George Clerk left unsettled on the disgraceful shandomment of the sovereignty by the British Government, and the organized system of thieving instituted by the Basutus in order to drive out the Boers from the territory claimed by both parties. Mochech, the paramount chief of the Basutus, has tried in vain to put an end to this constant thieving, which affords but too plausible a prefect to the Boers for noteillities. The real cause is the fierce desire to possess themselves of the lands of the natives, which the Boers consider have been given to them by God for a possession, and it is well known that this unrighteous war was recoved on two years ago by the Free-State Volkarsad, atting with closed doors. Meshesh has saveral times appealed to the Governor of this scheap's o mediate or arbitrate, but without effect. The Cape Parliament also stands aloof. The trush is any way is popular with the majority of the colorates which tends to secure more and for the whites, and to break up the black races. Cape colonists are directly interested in this war, for there is a constant emigration of our best settlers ging on from the colony to the Free State, caused partly from the aversion of the Governor scenes to have committed himself to the policy indicated above, and is supposed to regard, if not with satisfaction, at any rate with indifference, the deeds of splitation acd murder now taking place just beyond our borders. If the war continues any length of time, the colony must become involved in it. All that has been done to prevent this, is the issue of a proolamation forbidding colonial subjects from crossing the Orange River, though no measures that have come to light have been taken to prevent them, but, on the contrary, incidious attempts are being made by spreading false reports, to induce the Ba at Beersheba were, we believe, presents made by G. Clerk, and others are daily expected, which Sir Boshof. A large order for gurpowder, lead and mus-hete has been received in the colony from the Free State, but the unfortunate Bautus are not allowed to have an ounce. All this is called non-interference.

ASPECTS AND PROSPECTS IN NEW-ENGLAND.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. CONCORD, N. H., July 9, 1858. Your paper has a liberal circulation here in New-England, and upon the leading moral and political questions of the day it very generally utters the sentiments of the great mass of the intelligent freemen of this local division of the Union. We have gone with you pretty decidedly on the long-agitated quastions of Slavery and Temperance, and no portion of the whole country has been more ready to aid the views and wants of Kansas than has been the " Land of the Pilgrims." Unmoved by fear and unswayed by interest, we have seen one unbroken series of measures aimed at the leading interests of the North-East by the united forces of the South, in both branches of Congress, first striking at the principle of Home Protection, and last at the encouragement long extended to the Fisheries of the East. While all this has been going on, New-England has been contributing liberally of her funds to aid the moral improvement of the South as well as in paying a large portion of the Post Office expenses to accommodate that selfish portion of the Union. Indeed, the dictatorial South is a burden upon the Government of the country in every department thereof. She paye not, directly nor indirectly, one-third part of the expenses of the Government, and yet she has 30 of the expenses of the Government, and yet she has 30 of the 64 members of the United States Senate, and 90 of the 236 members of the House, 22 of whom owe their seats in that body to the slaves of the South. In the Army and Navy, most of the high offices are conferred upon her sons; and so it is in relation to the Supreme Court and foreign appointments. In the Departments at Washington, Virginia, Maryland and the District of Columbia furnish more of the high-sala-ried employees than do the whole seventeen Free States. More of the people's money is annually appro-States. More of the people's money is annually appr-priated to be expended in that little slaveholding Da-trict than is used in all New-England with her in

trict than is used in all New-England with her immense sea-coast and her wast commerce; and yet public opinion in that same corrupt locality, as evinced
in the results of her elections, sustsins an Administration pledged to the South in all her wants, and cold to
New England and the Free States generally.
You do the country an essential service when you
give in your columns a table exhibiting the amount of
postage paid and the expenses incurred in each State
of the Union annually, as connected with the PostOffice Department. I wish you could give a list of
appropriations expended in the District of Columbia
since 1800.

After the 4th of March next, New-England will pre-sent a united delegation in each House of Congress— twelve in the Senate and twenty-nine in the House. All looks well here at the North, so far as National

lities are concerned. Between to-day and the 8th of November next, the Between to day and the 8th of November next, the Free States will elect 127 of the 236 members of the next United States House of Representatives, leaving nine to be elected in March and April next—three in this State, four in Connecticut and two in Rhode Island. Verment will commence the electing of members of the next Congress Sept. 7, and Maine will follow (ix days later in the same month. The Middle and Western States will elect their 118 in October and November, and we trust they will elect men who will favor the contrine of self or home protection. Somer or later, the producing West will see clearly that her true interests are fully identified with the manufacturing and consuming interests of New-England. Here should be the main market for her productions, and here she should chain the manufactured articles she needs. We should encourage free labor in the West. here she should chain the manufactured articles and needs. We should encourage free labor in the West, and the West should encourage free labor in the East. The battles for Freedom in Kansas have been fought, and all will soon end well there. Let us now look well to the Au'umnsi elections, and secures a House that will give us a tariff that will be prohibitory on all articles where the raw material and the manufacture are both in this country, and a smart tariff upon invented hyperia and superfluxing sufficient to support the support of the imported luxuries and superfluities sufficient to sup-port the Government. Home competition will ever be sufficient to regulate profits and prices. This will be the doctrine of the whole East and West of this Union

the docume of the whole has and was of the series of ere long, and the score; he better.

But, while we are thus protecting the interests of labor, there must be a reform in the mannature of conducting our great manufacturing corporary of conducting our great manufacturing corporary was must be protected. ner of conducting our great manuacturing carparations. The laboring operatives must be protected, while superintendents and chief agents must be men who have been educated in the business, knowing all about the various banches thereof, and willing to serve for a reasonable compensation. We have had enough of broken down merchants and itsefficient lawenough of broken dewn merchants and idefficient lawyers as agents in establishments of this kind, all
receiving high salaries themselves, while they favor
the reduction of operatives' compensation to the lowest
point possible. These men have no sympathy with
the laboring classes, and are never profitable to their
employers in the end.

The great difficulty in adjusting a tariff at the present time will be to arrange the matter of the raw material in worden establishments. The manufacturar
wants no duties on cheap wood, but the wood-growing
interests demand it, and if the tariff amounts to prohibition on the raw material and the manufactured

interests demand it, and if the tanii amount to pro-hibition on the raw material and the manufactured article, teither the consumer nor the producer of wool should complain; and in less than five years any amount of cheap wool can be produced in Mission, Arkanear, Texas, Virginia, Tennessee, and down fur-ther South, covering a wast amount of Slave territory with sheep, blotting out Slavery wherever the flocks ability of the covering all the covering elections look well to shall prosper. Let the coming elections look well to the protection of American interests, so that a crisis in the business of the country shall be a rare occurrence. Protection is reeded, and Protection must be had.

John H. Tyson to our Agent for New Bronewick, N. J. for the sale of The Tureune. As orders left at his office, No. 252 Com-neggy popular, will be promptly attempted to.

THE LIBERTY OF WHITE MEN IN THE PUTTING KANSAS KNOWLEDGE TO

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: The inclosed statement of the recent dastardly outrage by which Mr. Jas. L. Bowers of Kent County. Maryland, was tarred and feathered by armed and disguised ruffiane, was intended for circulation in that vicinity. As, however, the transaction is one to which too much publicity carrot be given, as another of the daily evidences of the high appreciation of personal rights entertained by the Slave Power, it would be well to publish the statement in the columns of your paper, that your readers may know something of the tender regard paid to the liber y of the individual in a State bordering upon Mason and Dixon's line. There is one fact which has not been mentioned by "F." in this statement, which is, that Mr. Bowers was threatened with hanging, and was made to promise that he would leave the State; which, however, he has no intention of doing. He has ledged his complaint with a Justice of the Peace of that county, and several of the participaters in this most honorable business have been at-rested, and held to bail. He hopes to find justice erough yet in that benighted land to punish them for

AN OUTRAGE EXPOSED.

AN CUTRAGE EXPOSED.

In order to correct the misstatements which have been made in relation to the outrage which was committed on Mr. James L. Bowers of this county, on the night of the 24th of June, it is deemed necessary to circulate a truthful account of the facts as they oc-

Between 10 and I o'clock on the night in question a man knecked at the door of Mr. Bowers are sidence, and awakened both himself and wife from sleep. They went to the window and inquired who was there, when the stranger informed them that he was on his way from the Head of Sassairas to Haises's, that his and awakened both himself and wife from sleep. They went to the window and inquired who was there, when the stranger informed them that he was on his way from the Head of Sassafras to Hainess, that his carriage had broken down, and he asked for a piece of rope to the up the break. Mr. Bowers invited the stranger to step all night with them and have his damages repaired in the morning; to which, however, the man objected, as he said he wished to continue his journey. Mr. Bowers then went down stairs in his drawers and shirt, putting on his boots and hat as he passed through the house, and getting a rope which was near at hand, gave it to the man, telling him if any was left he could throw it inside the gave. The stranger replied to this, "It is a pleasant night, you "had as well go along and assist me." Mr. Bowers, suspecting no evil, went with the man to the carriage, observing when he reached it that the herses head was turned the wrong way. He proceeded to examine for the alleged break, when several men rushed upon him, seized him and proceeded to bind him. He cried "murder," and struggled violently to prevent his mouth and face from being tied up, and resisted their efforts to place him in the carriage.

There as peared to be great numbers of those in the piot posted along the road on horsebock and in carriages from near the Union Methodist Church. Mr. Bowers was forced along by as many as could get around him to the bottom below the meeting house. They fired pistois to deter any one from coming to his assistance; his wife, however, being alarmed, ran to the place and endeavored to throw he defenceless form between her husband and his assailants. She took hold of him as they were attempting to put him in a carriage, a rush was made to separate them, when she tore the mask from one whom she recognized, exclaiming as he placed both of his hands upon her face, "You scoundre!, I know you, Isaac Perkins," Mr. Bowers was fine her husband, and held her in the road, exclaiming as he placed both of his hands upon her

State to give evidence against a winter many are tured into grave charges, which excite the imagination, and, as the rumor spreads, are hightened by exseguration, and are deemed sufficient cause for so great an outrage upon law-abiding and unoff-ending

The admiration alluded to in The Kent News of the 16th ult. Is false, the deductions in the Davison case are erroneous, and all are drawn from false promises, or from facts magnified and distorted to suit the occa-

sior. Since the occurrence, Mrs. Bowers has been in a very precarious situation, her health being seriously affected and her life endangered by this outrageous treatment of herself and husband.

F.

CEMETERY OF THE EVERGREENS.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Six: A report of a pretended public meeting appeared in your columns yesterday, the sole object of which was evidently to injure the character of Mr. Kneeland, controller of the above-named cemetery. The public should understand that the charges made

against Mr. Keeeland in the report of the self-consti-tuted "Committee," which was read on the occasion tuted "Committee," which was read on the occasion referred to, and in the remarks of the speakers, have the slenderest possible basis of facts to support them. Mr. Kreeland, in the line of action which has so stirred up the hostility of the small clique of lotowners who got up this demonstration, has been acting under the direction and as the agent of the trustees of the cemetery—men of the bighest respectability and intelligence, who freely assume the responsibility of all he has done—and, in doing so, he has been obliged to encounter and put down sundry lawless and riocous demonstrations on the part of the clique above men demonstrations on the part of the cique above man tioned, who, finding that they cannot carry their points by violence nor by law (to which they have also resorted), now seek a puerile reverge by drum-ming together a few lat-owners, and getting up what they call a "meeting," under cover of the proceedings of which they have put forth the most malicious and

slanderous accusations against the controller.

How far this was a meeting of the lot-owners may

How far this was a meeting of the lot-owners may be shown by the fact that there are nearly a thousand of these, while less than thirty were present at the meeting, and those by no means unanimous, as is falsely stated in the report.

If you will take pains to investigate the facts, you will find that no impediments whatever are thrown in the way of orderly persons who wish to decorate their lots. On the contrary, the officers freely and publishy invite all to use this privilege. They, however, have exercised, and expect to exercise, the right to preserve order on their grounds, and to exclude all disorderly persons, to matter under what pretence they may attempt to enter them.

attempt to enter them.

As to the legal questions involving the rights of the parties to this controversy, they are now awaiting a decision before a competent tribual. Should the decision be adverse to the course pursued by the Trusters they well cheerfully obey it.

Award of Damages.—The case of John A. Moore of the Fashion line of steamboats against the South Carolina Railroad Company, was decided yesterday by awarding to the plaintiff the sun of \$20,992 71. The case was instituted to recover damages from the Railroad Company for chitructing the asvergation of the Savannah River by the crection of the railroad bridge. The matter was submitted to the award of arbitrators, who assessed the damages at the above amount. Remarking on the above facts, The Charleston News says:

"Is this another instance of the petulancy of Georgia and Augusta pelousy! The Savannah River is a common highway between Georgia and South Carolina—the principal of the Savannah River is a common highway between Georgia and South Carolina—the principal of passing the river either by bridge of ferry. The Company has it from this State; and we have always understood that the assent of Georgia was given by her Legislature on the confidition of the assent of Augusta which has also been translet. Then how did the ruit artie! We want light." (Augusta Ga) Conet., July 9.

We understand that the Rev. H. S. Dickson of this AWARD OF DAMAGES .- The case of John A. Moore

We understand that the Rev. H. S. Dickson of this We understand that the Rev. H. S. Dickson of this city has received a maximons call to a caurch is the upper part of New-York City, in which such men as Sheppard Knapp, Beej. Douglass and the Hon. John P. Cuming are active members. We rejoice that Mr. Dickson has the prospect of entering time early into so promising a field of labor. He will carry with him our best wishes, and those also of our citizens of all denominations with whom he has associated so long and so pleasastly.

[Utea Harald.

There is a law in the Old Dominion by which the creditor can lock up in jail any poor editor who happens to be in that peculiarly editorial condition courterously denominated "short of change." It is said that a particularly lean knight of the quill, living in one of the south western counties, was arrested a short time ago by a physician to whom he owed a balance on account. The jail is rather a primitive affair, not very well "chinked," and immediately adjoining the sleeping apartment of the jailer and his wife. The guilty man naturally asked permission to carry in his papers, solessors and pen that he might prepare some "copy" for a future day. Among his documents he fortunately took with him a long speech on the Kansas question. About 9 o'clock in the evening he placed himself in the attitude of a Senstor, and repeated, in a loud and husky vokes, and with great deliberation, the entire document. The jailer and his family, who had never been used to such exhibitions, were horrified, and kept awake all right. The editor slept a portion of the next day to recruit his strength and lungs, and in the evening began to deliver to the naked walls the same "summing-up" which he had pronounced twenty-four hours before. He had uttered but a few paragraphs when the jailer appeared and politely requested him to lower his voice. In answer, he assured the guardian of the public morals that he expected to go to Congress in a few years, and was in the habit of reading one of these efforts every evening to his family "to keep himself in praction."

"And do you mean to read that speech every night."

"to keep himself in practice."

"And do you mean to read that speech every night in my hearing?"

"I do, Sir!"

"How much do you owe that Doctor?"

"Thirteen dollars, Sir!" (with Congressional em-

phasis). "Will you refrain from keeping my family awake

until I can make out the papers necessary for your

In a short time the jailer returned, and assuming that he had paid his debt, requested nin to give his note, payable in six mouths, and then, as an especial favor, to depart from his premises. The editor went on his way rejoicing, and the jailer will, no doubt, at the ead of six mouths, renew the tode, rather than accept the alternative of harboring a Kansas man on his property.

[Cincinnati Enquirer.

Saxp Sparso .- Tols is the name of a new Poet-

Office, established in Delaware County, Iowa, Truman H. Bowen, Postmaster. The town takes its name from a noted spring, and is situated on the Dubuque Western Railroad, 34 miles south-west of Dubuque. It is in the center of Bowen's prairie, a tract of some 25,000 scres, and the adopted town site of the Exodus colony now settling there from New-England. The Bowen Brothers, we understand, have located some twenty farmers and about a hundred villagers.

The Bowen Brothers, we understand, have located some twenty farmers and about a hundred villagers.

Case of Chloroform—Hallecharios in Louisville.—Our readers no doubt remember the case of a dentist in Philadelphia who was accused and convicted of cutrage upon a lady under the influence of chloroform, the lady herself being the only witness against him. There were many persons who doubted the reliability of the testimony of a person as to facts occurring during the influence of the chloroform, and it was a subject of much discussion. A very singular case has lately occurred in this city, showing how little such testimony is to be relied upen:

It seems that several of our most eminent physicians and surgeons, including Dr. Donne, Dr. S. Richardson, Dr. Cochrane, Dr. T. L. Caldwell, Dr. Colescott, Dr. Hardin, Dr. Bayless and others, met to witness the removal by Dr. Goldsmith, the distinguished Professor of Surgery of the Kentucky School of Medicine, of a hinge cancerous breast from the person of a lady residing in the lower part of the city. While an assistant was administering the coloroform, and before the patient was fully under its influence, she was observed to draw the covering over her breast, which was bared for the operation. Soon after this she sprung up and declared in the most indigrant manner that she "would rather distant her abused in that way." And it was only by the unnost efforts on the part of Dr. Goldsmith and the lady's husbard that she could be induced to continue the use of coloroform. After the operation was finished and the effects of the assistant had pessed off, she was asked if she remembered anything of what had taken place. She answered the eyes, we are told, flashing with fury) that she did not feel the cutting, but she knew well enough the independent of what had taken place. She answered the eyes, we are told, flashing with fury) that she did not feel the cutting, but she knew well enough the independent and the part of Dr. Goldson the said and done; and it was with difficulty s

nation. [Louisville Journal.]

A Nzoro Turning White.— The Worcesser (Md.)

kield says a correspondent at Nawtown with us as

follows:
"We have living in this place a negro woman, aged
"We have living in this place a negro woman, aged "We have living in this place a negro woman, aged about fifty years, named Hannah Smith, who presents the rare phenomena of a negro turning white. This change has been produced by the absorption of the pigementum nigram, or coloring matter of the skin. Her bedy, arms, legs and breast are entirely white, with the exception of some spots, varying in size from a time to a half dime, dispersed ever her body and lively.

from a dime to a half dims, dispersed and dimbs.";

SUICIDE BY OFRUM.—A melarcholy case of suicida occurred at Washington Mills yesterday afternoon. The facts are related to us as follows: A mas named Samuel Bailey, a carpenter, residing at that place, yesterday came to this city in search of employment. He brought his tool-chest with him, and sought a cituation infyain. Becoming discouraged, he obtained a cartman to carry his tools back again, telling him that his wife would pay the expenses when they arthan this wife would pay the expenses when they are a carrman to carry his tools back again, telling him that his wite would pay the expenses when they arrived in New-Haitford. When applied to, the weman she said she had no money and could not pay the bill. Unable to obtain his charges, the cartman left with the chest on his wagon. Bailey soon afterward went into his yard, and told his wife that he was going to destroy himself, at the same time showing her a piece of opium, which he placed in his month. She did not suppose there was any design on his part to commit suicide, as the threat had been often made by him, and took no further notice of the affair, until he came into the house and laid down requesting her to pull off his boots, as the last thing she would ever do for him. He soon fell asleep and never woke again. Efforts were made to revive him, but he died about six o'clock. Bailey had been notoriously in a state of intoxication. Rum and dejection doubtless combined to produce the sad termination of his existence.

[Ulia Heraid.

Pic-Nic Romance.—An armusing and romantic event

Pic-sic Romance, -An arqueing and romantic event Pic-sic Romance.—An arming and romante event occurred at a German pic-nic in Westfield, a few days sgo. A cigar maker, says The Republican, had long sought the nand of one of the daughters of Westfield, but met with continuous disappointment. It happened but met with continuous disappointment. It happened that both were at the pic-nic, and, amid the other pleasures, some one suggested, in sport, that "we have a wedding." The lady unsuspectingly turned to her oft-discarded lover with a jocase invitation to jun hands, and a magistrate, who also fills the office of Town Clerk, performed his duty less in fan than the bride had imagined, as was apparent when the husband came with a properly made out certificate to claim her hand. It is said that there was a brief exhibition of tears, a very modest lingering between maiden and wife, and then a hearty acceptance of the hand that had been so gall saidy but uncaremociously wor. The bridal pair entertained their friends that night with champagne and good things, and there was a bridal tour over into the West Parish next day.

[Wercester Transcript.

A WOMAN POISONING HERSELF.—At about Io A Woman Poisonino Herself.—At about I o'clock yesterday afternoon a young woman named Mary Griffin was discovered in Chaocellor square, by some of the passers by, apparently in great distress, and approaching dissolution. Overseer of the Poor J. T. Jones was immediately sent for. The Overseer took the woman into a waron, and conveyed her to the City Heapital. In answer to inquiries, she said she only desired to die at the hospital. This led to the suspician that she had taken poison. A physician was procured as soon as possible, and an emedie was administered, but it was evidently too late to save her. The unfortunate woman finally admitted that she took a quantity of strychnine at about 4 o'clock Thursday afternoon, and had continued taking it afterward, up to near the time she was discovered. She further stated that she desired to take leave of earth and wanted no aid; that she had been deceived and ruined by a well known widower of this city, who is the father of four children. The name of this man was discovered, but we did not ascertain it. Miss Griffin died about 9 o clock last evening in great physical agony. She was 26 years of ege, and had formerly worked in a clothing manufactory in this city. Taus closed a fearful tragedy. We envy not the feelings of toe wretch who is the primary cause of this disressing stricide.

The Concurate Galette has been lunariating on a botte of Kthie wire which was part of the conlents of a

TREASURES OF THE VASIT DEEP.—The editor of The Concumulate Gazette has been luministing on a botte of Rtine wine which was part of the contents of a three-gallen jug which was on Thursday resurrected from the bed of the Miami Canal, sixteen inches below the surface, by a laborer ramed McCabed. It had probably been dropped overboard by some passing boat, and the washings of dirt had completely imbedded it. The liquid was good of German wise, with not a headache in a hogalead of it. In addition to the three-gallon jug there was also found on the same day, in the bed of the canal, a lady soid watch, a five franc piece, a leather purse with air dollars in gold and several quarters, a Bayarian kreatzer and ofter small coin.